

The Benton Weekly Record.

VOL VII.

BENTON, MONTANA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1881.

NO. 18.

TELEGRAMS.

Special Dispatches to the Record.

Guineau.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—The indictment against Guineau was not presented to-day.

Tobacco Injured by Frost.

RALPH, N.C., October 7.—The tobacco crop in this section is reported badly injured by the frost last night.

Frost in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., September 6.—Frost last night was very general throughout the State and did incalculable damage, especially to the tobacco crop. One-half of the standing crop has been destroyed. In some counties its condition is even worse and but little of the crop has been cut and housed.

Gale at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.—A gale on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning handled severely the smaller craft on the coast. Nearly all driven ashore, and some spars and some driven ashore. One schooner was lost with seven men and another with two. The life saving crews rescued many seamen.

Eloping.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—D. J. A. Gils, and the wife of John Freeze, both lately of Brooklyn, were arrested here yesterday on charges of adultery. The parties arrived September 18. They eloped together, the woman taking about \$2,000 belonging to her husband. They were arrested at the instance of Freeze, who followed the parties here.

Howgate's Case.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—Captain Howgate was brought into the criminal court this morning in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus. District Attorney Corbitt stated that the Government would be satisfied with \$10,000 additional bail, but counsel for the defense said it would be impossible for their client to obtain that amount. The court stated that it would consider the matter and definitely fix the amount this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

A Singular Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Battle creek, Ill., possesses a case which attracts much attention in the medical world. Mrs. Nellie Graham one year ago had a tooth extracted. The operation was so severe that it caused a nervous shock and paralysis of the stomach which has continued ever since. For a year no food has passed her lips, and she has been kept alive by injections and nutritious baths, her weight is reduced from 180 to 70 pounds. She sleeps two or three hours nightly, and upon awaking is seized with an itching which continues throughout the day. She has lost her reason and voice and her death is daily anticipated. The case has been frequently described, and letters have been received by her physician from all parts of the United States.

Blaine's Conduct.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—According to good authority, Secretary Blaine is using all the influence he can bring to bear upon President Arthur to retain his place in the Cabinet. An Administration official said to-day: "It will doubtless appear impossible for the general public to believe that Blaine would allow himself to be placed in so humiliating a position, but such is the fact."

"Has it not been said that Mr. Blaine thought it a stronger policy to retire for a time to private life?"

"Yes, it has been said," was the reply, "but an assurance has come from Blaine's friends. He has never committed himself in that regard. Why, from the day Garfield was shot Blaine has done everything in his power to make alliances with Arthur and his friends, while up to the day of his assassination Blaine was the only member of the Administration who was out and out opposed to every friend Arthur had in New York. Now that Garfield is dead and gone, it is revealed that Blaine alone was responsible for Robertson's nomination and the war upon Conkling. The strangest thing to understand is Blaine's confidence that he will not be recognized in the matter, and that in a moment he can become principal adviser and confident of the man whom he has bitterly opposed. Suppose Blaine could be retained, and upon some fine occasion he should walk in upon the President and find him closeted with General Grant and Roscoe Conkling. Here are two of the most intimate friends of the President, and yet his Secretary of State is not on speaking terms with them. His presence in the Cabinet would lead to constant embarrassments. When Garfield died at Long Branch we were treated to a few incidents that will illustrate what I mean. You know that Grant will not speak to Blaine or recognize him, no matter what the occasion. You will remember that at Elberon Blaine was always with Arthur, unless Grant came around. When Arthur was about to return to New York, after his first visit to Long Branch, a carriage was brought around for him. Blaine was going to ride down with Arthur, but Grant got into the carriage first, and then Blaine was obliged to excuse himself. I would never have believed that Blaine would have tried

to make a place for himself with this administration, but the proofs of his intrigue in that direction are overwhelming. Why, at Cleveland, after the funeral, he said he was going directly to Augusta, but instead of that he quietly dropped down in New York, only because he had learned somewhere that Arthur was due there then."

THE ASSASSIN.

Guineau Afraid that Some One will Kill Him.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The *World's* Washington special correspondent saw Warden Crocker at the jail yesterday. He said: "I do not think there will be any effort made to lynch Guineau, but we have taken every precaution to protect him. I have no doubt, indeed I have every reason to believe, that there are many persons who would kill Guineau if they could get at him. I have ascertained that certain applications for admission to jail and to have them placed upon our staff of guards were made by men seeking an opportunity to kill Guineau. Other circumstances that have come to light, show that there are a great many people anxious to take the responsibility of Guineau's punishment. When the funeral ceremonies were being conducted on Friday, Guineau, hearing the minute guns, knew that the funeral would take place here, but did not know the day. He heard the guns and defined their meaning and became agitated. He asked constantly if we would guard him from attack and has been very miserable since. He has been in the habit of bathing in the bath room, which is across the rotunda from his cell, and always seemed to enjoy going there. Saturday he asked to have some buckets of water sent to his room. His request was refused and the prisoner was escorted to the bath room. He passed through the soldiers and guards with an intense expression of fear on his face, and when he approached close to the bath room he hastened in and closed the door quickly. He is afraid of every sound. He was so much frightened, that since that time his request to have his bath in his cell has been granted."

Secretary Blaine.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—The *Press* to-morrow will publish the following letter of Secretary Blaine accepting the tender of the State Department by President Garfield:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1880.

My Dear Garfield:

Your generous invitation to enter your Cabinet as Secretary of State has been under consideration for more than three weeks. Though it had really never occurred to my mind until at our late conference, you presented it with such cogent arguments in its favor and with such warmth of personal friendship in aid of your kind offer, I know that an early answer is desirable and I have waited only long enough to consider the subject in all its bearings, and to make up my mind definitely and conclusively. I now say to you in the same cordial spirit in which you have invited me, that I accept the position. It is no affection for me to add that I make this decision not for the honor of promotion in the public service, but because I think I can be useful to the country and the party, useful to you as a responsible leader of the party and the great head of the Government. I am influenced somewhat, perhaps, by the shower of letters I have received urging me to accept, written me in consequence of an unauthorized newspaper report that you had been pleased to offer me the place. While I have received these letters from all parts of the Union, I have been especially pleased and surprised at the cordial and widely extended feelings in my favor throughout New England, where I had expected to encounter local jealousy and perhaps rival aspirations.

In our new relation I shall give all that I am and all that I can hope to be freely and joyfully to your service. You need no pledge of my loyalty. In heart and in act I should be false to myself did not I pledge to me and to your own personal and political fortunes in the present and in the future. Your administration must be made eminently successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people, not at all directing its energies for re-election, and compelling that result by the logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation to that most desirable consummation.

I feel that next to yourself I can possibly contribute as much influence as any other man. I say this not from egotism or vain glory, but merely as a deduction from a plain analysis of the political forces which have been at work in the country for five years past, and which has been significantly shown in two great national conventions. I accept it as one of the happiest circumstances connected with this affair that in all my political fortunes with you, or rather for the time merging me in yours, my heart goes with my head and that I carry to you not only political support, but personal and devoted friendship. I can but regard it as somewhat remarkable that two men of the same age, entering Congress at the same time, influenced by the same aims and cherishing the same ambitions should never for a single moment have had a misunderstanding or coolness, and that our friendship has steadily grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is this fact which has led me to the conclusion embodied in this letter, for, however much I might admire you as a statesman, I would not enter your Cabinet if I did not believe in you as a man and love you as a friend.

Always faithfully yours,
(Signed.) JAMES G. BLAINE.

SOME WAR RECOLLECTIONS.

Garfield at Chattanooga and as Rosecrans' Chief of Staff—General Hazen, McCook and Others—Incidents.

Although I did not know President Garfield when he was a farmer lad or a tow-path boy, I did know him when he was General Rosecrans' Chief of Staff, bearing the rank of Major-General, General Rosecrans being then Commander of the Army of the Cumberland. It was at Chattanooga about the time of the battle of Chickamauga that I met General Garfield. Being at that time the wife of an officer and an inmate of the military family of General Wagner, who was commandant of the post I met from time to time many officers of the Army of the Cumberland, and among them General Alex. McCook and poor Col. Dan McCook, Generals Hazen, Willich, and our own Colonel Jack McKibben, and General Garfield, who was introduced to me by General Wagner. I well remember that I had a wheezy piano in my great carpeted room, which had been brought there for my use from a deserted house, and that I played for the delectation of my visitors that evening the song "We'll Rally Round the Flag," and several of the war songs of the day. General Rosecrans' Chief of Staff was just at that time a very busy man, as Chattanooga was then the front, and it was not certain, even after the battle of Chickamauga, that we would be able to hold the city. For several days it rained almost constantly, and our positions were in imminent danger of being washed away, which would have left us at the mercy of the enemy. The outside world supposed Chattanooga to be safe at that time and had no idea of the anxiety or the unremitting vigilance of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland. General Garfield, in speaking of the dispatches which were constantly coming in night and day, said he kept a chair by the head of his bed, upon which he piled the dispatches brought in by the couriers during the night, when he was often permitted to sleep but a few minutes at a time, and that by morning the chair and the floor around it were piled with papers. One day during my stay at the commandant's, I having a little supervision over domestic affairs, I had the pleasure of ordering a plate to be laid for General Garfield. An extra plate was the only preparation considered necessary for company then. There was no sound of cake-baking or smell of delicious dainties from the wine cellar, but hardtack, coffee, brown sugar, pork, beans, potatoes, and generally fresh beef, though the latter was considered rather as a luxury than a necessity. When the boys could manage to drive a stray cow into the back yard and feed her on horse ration we kept a family cow, and had her milk for our cooking and our coffee, which Gen. Wagner drank without thinking but that one of his own cows had been driven down to supply his table with the lactical fluid; but somebody was sure to leave the gate open every few days, which Bossy invariably took advantage of, not fancying being milked every hour or two by a different person. On the occasion of Gen. Garfield dining with us we had all the luxuries mentioned save milk; our cow having taken French leave we were obliged to take our coffee black; but we had "saure nough" hot biscuits, and though they were shortened with fat fried oil of bacon, and had little brown specks in them, yet three or four hours of horseback riding every day gave us appetites which more than made up for deficiencies in cooking, and I doubt not General Garfield enjoyed the dinner hugely. During the meal he read aloud from a paper containing news to us, though some weeks old, an article going the rounds, called "The House that Jeff Built," which we all enjoyed immensely, partly because it was an emanation of the times and partly because it was read excellently and with such hearty appreciation.

Fortunately, General Garfield's war record needs no touching up by me. His record as soldier and statesman having been so amply written of, it is only my object to tell such little commonplaces as came to my notice when he was my military neighbor, which happened from the headquarters of General Rosecrans and Wagner being but a few doors apart. Although at that time I was what is sometimes designated as "a little plain goose," I recognized General Garfield as a remarkable man among remarkable men. Had I been told that he would one day be President it would not have surprised me greatly.

I met General Hazen occasionally at commandant headquarters. He was then called one of the handsomest men in the Army of the Cumberland, and was noted for his efficiency and exactness as an officer, for having every duty performed to the minute and to the letter, and for having the most orderly and perfectly polished command in the army. I well remember the exactness with which his little city of tents was pitched and the unimpeachable cleanliness of the streets between them. Even the tents seemed to understand whose command they belonged to, and to keep themselves spotless and white.

General Alexander McCook, late of General Sherman's staff, now Colonel of the 6th Infantry, and a member of the famous fighting family of McCooks, was also an occasional visitor at commandant headquarters, though I met him often months earlier at Camp Nevin, Kentucky. General McCook was then considered an excellent and efficient officer, although quite young. He was acting Major-General. His punishments of men for infractions of military rules, although never cruel nor unnecessarily harsh, were sometimes very whimsical and original inventions. I remember once, in riding out along the lines, that we came to some "boys" who were undergoing punishment by patrolling back and forth with rifles instead of carbines. The poor fellows had to come a present arms with their rifles as we passed, which produced a most ludicrous effect, although to me it was ludicrous as well as pathetic. General McCook managed to preserve his dignity while passing, though I noticed a suspicious twitching about the corners of his mouth, which dispersed into a broad smile and inward laugh when we were fairly past. The McCooks, so far as I know them, are a generous, big-hearted race, and General Alexander McCook is no exception to the race—certain it is that he can never reproach himself for any unkindness shown his dear brother, Colonel Dan, who was something younger and more delicate than himself. Though always soothing him in his rough, good-natured way, he was always taking upon his own broad shoulders every burden possible which would otherwise have fallen upon his brother.

Colonel Dan McCook's death was one of the few army deaths which brought tears to my eyes, for the news of it brought up with it painful vividness his last act toward me, which was one of thoughtful kindness. It was on the march through a desolate portion of Tennessee that he one day came up with us and, haunted, jaded and chattered for awhile and at last poked on. In about half an hour a courier came to me with a package of lunch from Col. McCook—only sandwiches, to be sure, but imagine the luxury of sandwiches in a desert, or in a country so desolate that we could not, for that day anyway, hope for anything better than rations of hardtack, coffee and bacon. Although with a ravenous appetite from being so much outdoors, I seemed to have a lump in my throat as I ate the sandwiches, for I had a strong suspicion that Colonel Dan McCook was eating hardtack while I ate his sandwiches. His was as kind a heart as ever was stilled by a rebel bullet. If any one has read this with the expectation of reading history or the heroic acts of heroic men, he or she must necessarily be disappointed, for, as I have already said, the grand acts of these men's lives have been duly recorded, and it was my intention only to write of such commonplace incidents connected with their lives in those eventful times as were personally known to me.—*Cor. of the Republic.*

Garfield's Remains.

CLEVELAND, October 6.—The matter of the final interment of the late President Garfield's remains at Mentor or at Hiram have been agitated by some people in his old district. Dr. Robinson has talked with the widow. Mrs. Garfield said if the trustees had not offered her a lot she should have purchased one in Lakewood cemetery, as she believed if the late President was alive he would have so directed. She thought it was his wish to be buried there and she added that the question of burial is no longer open and will not be opened.

Guineau Securing Counsel.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—District Attorney Corbitt to-day called at the jail, and being admitted to Guineau's cell, informed him that the grand jury would be in session next week and that his case would then be called up and that an indictment would probably follow. Colonel Corbitt offered to telegraph to any counsel Guineau might desire, intimating that it was the intention to give him an early trial. The offer was accepted, and later in the day Colonel Corbitt sent a telegram for the prisoner to Guineau's brother-in-law, Mr. George M. Scoville, of Chicago, in which he requested that gentleman to come here and defend the case. Guineau also requested Mr. Scoville to obtain the assistance of some able lawyer and suggested the name of Mr. Emory Storrs, of Chicago.—*N.Y. World.*

President Arthur.

NEW YORK, October 2.—President Arthur remained at home to-day. He received a few callers. Conkling is not in the city, and opinion is divided whether he will attend the Republican State Convention.

Arthur drove for an hour yesterday in Central Park with his law partner Knowles. It is the first time he has left his house on Lexington avenue since his arrival from Washington. He looked very much in need of fresh air. As he came down the steps he was recognized by persons returning from afternoon services, and in a moment a crowd collected and gazed with curious eyes until the carriage turned the corner. On his return to his house another crowd greeted him. While on the landing two lady friends congratulated him upon his ascension to the Presidential chair. He greeted them kindly, but said in a sorrowful tone, "It is more cause for sympathy than of congratulation at present." His reply and manner repressed the cheer that many were about to give as he entered the door. Among those who had an audience with him were Grant, Logan, MacVeach and John C. New.

Arctic Tidings.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The whaler B. B. Handy, Captain Winants, arrived to-day from the Arctic. She brought down Captain Gifford and the crew of the whaler Daniel Webster, crushed by ice near Point Barrow. Captain Gifford confirms the report contained in the cablegram published by the *New York Herald* September 21st, that the natives had seen a wrecked ship to the eastward, and four white men were among the natives. The conversation between Gifford and the natives was conducted principally by signs, and it was difficult to understand. From the signs made these men were either sick or dead, as the natives in speaking of them indicate their condition by placing their hands on the ground in the attitude of sleep or death. There is a similarity in the narrative to that of the Siberian Esquimaux, relative to the drifting wreck of the Vigilant. The number of bodies correspond, but the distance between the two locations is so great as to make it impossible in the minds of the whalers that the two stories apply to the same vessel.

Captain Winants in a letter to the *Bulletin* advances the theory that the Jeannette has sought the north-east passage around North America, and mentions as a thread of evidence leading that way that the Indians who reported to Captain Gifford the vessels to the eastward, produced a new brass kettle, which he said came from that wreck. The kettle was as new and bright as though just from the store, had on it the maker's name and the place of manufacture which the captain thinks was Waterbury, Mass., but he has lost the note he made of it. As no whaler has been in the vicinity of Point Barrow for the last two years, it would seem that if the native had obtained such article in trade from the ship he would have made use of it, for soon after the native brought it to Point Barrow he traded it off and it was immediately in use.

Catholic Hierarchy.

DUBLIN, October 1.—The following is the text of an important manifesto on the subject of the state of Ireland, which was issued by the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland after their meeting at Maynooth college. Seventeen archbishops and bishops were present at the conference, influenced by some deep solicitude for the welfare of their dioceses, which moved them at their last general meeting in April to solicit the government to amend the land bill, which was then before Parliament. The bishops of Ireland consider it their duty to declare at their present meeting that the new land act is a benefit to the tenant class. The bishops earnestly exhort their flocks to avail themselves of the advantages derivable from the act. The bishops would also urge tenant farmers to use the means provided in the Land act and every other means in their power to improve the condition of the laboring class. They avail themselves of this opportunity to call on their clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation which can only become enemies of the people and to the city. They show their love of country and of faith by seconding the clergy in the superation of all anti-social and anti-Catholic abuses; also by removing as far as is in each one's power the stigma which our enemies have sought to impress upon the people that they will not pay their just debts which they are bound to do. The bishops unite with the people in urging on the Government the release of those who are still imprisoned, hoping that such a measure will contribute no little to the peace of the country.

Invalid Senators.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who has paired with Fair, of Nevada, is suffering with a cancer in the breast. He is not likely ever to take his seat in the Senate again. Senator Hill is now in the hospital in Philadelphia. He writes he will be here to vote on the organization of the Senate. He has lost about a quarter of his tongue and has been subjected to a surgical operation on the throat and parotid gland which will interfere with his speaking. His general health is good.

Garfield on the Insanity Plea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1871. DEAR JUDGE:—Allow me to congratulate you on your splendid charge to the jury at the close of the Garfield case. The whole country owes you a debt of gratitude for brushing away the wicked absurdity which has lately been palmed off on the country as law on the subject of insanity. If the thing had gone much further all that a man would need to secure immunity from murder would be to tear his hair and rave a little and then kill his man. I hope you will print your opinion in pamphlet form and send it broadcast to all the judges in the land.

The Nihilists.

An indictment against four Nihilists belonging to the so-called Black Division, or the section seeking to effect its aims by fomenting a popular revolution, who have been in prison eighteen months, has been completed at St. Petersburg. The trial will commence in a few days and will be held with closed doors, only Government journalists being admitted. The accused are Marie Krilova, a gentlewoman and a native of Smolensk, who, according to the indictment, was implicated in Karakosoff's attempt to assassinate the late Czar in 1880, and who was a friend of Vera Sassulitch; Plankoff, a merchant's son, who has twice previously been arrested for engaging in revolutionary propaganda, having on the first occasion been pardoned, and on the second, for participation in the disturbances following the acquittal of Vera Sassulitch, been exiled to Archangel, whence he escaped. The other two prisoners are Prihodko, described as a gentleman, and Preplechko, the son of an officer, of whom little is known. The immediate charge against all the prisoners is the secret printing of a revolutionary paper.

Little Brown, the Kentucky horse.

trots a mile on October 23 in 2:12.

Killing Himself Thinking He Was Guineau.

Dr. Hayes of Clifton street was this morning summoned to attend J. E. Myler, who had attempted to kill himself while suffering from delirium, the result of a long and continuous debauch. Myler, a painter and freecor by occupation. He is about forty-two years of age, is single, and for a long time past has been grossly intemperate. His continued drinking had brought on a severe attack of mania a potu, and this morning he labored under the hallucination that he was Guineau, the murderer of the late President. As he had concluded that he could not be hanged, but was anxious that justice should not be defrauded of her due, he decided to take the matter into his own hands. So, having brought his razor to a fine edge, he slashed into his neck twice on each side, making a gash two inches long in each instance. Those gashes were not very deep, and it was not difficult to staunch the flow of blood. There is now no longer any fear of death, thanks to Dr. Hayes, and it is to be supposed that Mylerine has given up the idea that he is Guineau.—*Rochester Union.*

An Ark Built in Fear of Another Deluge.

A few miles below Otho, Ark., there is an old negro named Moses, who claims he had a revelation from the Lord, in which he received information that the world would again be destroyed by water. He was so convinced that the destruction would be by water that he at once began the work of building an ark. He has been thus engaged for several months, and the result of his labors may be easily seen from the river. This ark is very unlike the representations of the one built by Father Noah, and would doubtless not withstand any severe gales, such as might be expected in a crisis of forty days and nights. This oddly constructed vessel or house is placed on a high hill, ready for the rising water. It is composed of several apartments, about five feet wide and ten feet long, which are placed on top of each other. Each has a small portico, and spires with feathers as ornaments. Approaching the dwelling of the negro one has to pass through a very elaborately decorated arbor, over the entrance of which are the words: "Welcome, Peace, Rest, and Happiness."—*Columbus Enquirer.*

FOREIGN PERSONALS.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Philadelphia on the 27th ult.

The report that Cardinal Ledochowski has resigned the Archbishopric of Posen is revived and is believed in reliable quarters to be well founded.

Herr Most, the imprisoned editor of the London *Freiheit*, will be put up in the Social interest for a Berlin constituency at the coming elections.

The monument to Dean Stanley will probably take the form of an altar-tomb, with a recumbent statue, to be placed near the Dean's grave in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Laborer asserts that our ingenious fellow-countrymen, finding that the boxes in which American apples were sent in such large quantities to England were afterwards of little use, now pack the apples in coffins, which find a ready sale.

Hon. Lionel Sackville West, the new British Minister to the United States, has started for Washington. He has written to Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, assuring him that he would spare no effort to strengthen the ties between England and America.

The other day a child was bitten in the Rue Lafayette, in Paris, by a mad dog, whose master assured the victim's parents that they need not be uneasy, as, having recently noticed suspicious symptoms in his dog, he had taken the precaution of providing the beast with a set of false teeth.

Kurd von Schlozer, the German Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who has started for Washington via Hamburg, takes with him autograph letters of the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck expressing their heartfelt condolence with the widow of President Garfield.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at the recent German manoeuvres at Hanover, had an important telegram returned to him, the German Imperial Telegraph Department refusing to let it be forwarded because it contained some expressions of doubt as to the popularity in Hanover of the Prussian ruler.

Mr. Callan, M. P., is about to proceed on a six months' tour to the United States. He will deliver lectures in some of the chief cities, San Francisco and Chicago among the number. While here he intends to collect facts on the growth and manufacture of tobacco for the bill to stop the growth of tobacco in Ireland, which he intends to bring in next session.

The Rev. Dr. John McCaffrey, one of the most noted divines in the Catholic Church, died at Emmetsburg, Md., last week, aged 78 years. Dr. McCaffrey was born in Emmetsburg and educated at Mount St. Mary's College, of which he was afterward President for thirty years. He declined the bishopric of South Carolina many years ago, preferring to maintain his connection with the college, which always prospered under his charge.

General Hancock.

There has been no more sincere mourner of the death of President Garfield than his antagonist in the last Presidential campaign. General Hancock's conduct and bearing throughout has served to heighten public respect for him. The relations between the two rivals of last year have always been pleasant. It will be remembered that the last official act of President Garfield before he was shot was to sign an order promoting Colonel Mitchell, of General Hancock's staff, to an Assistant Adjutant-Generalship in the regular army. He accompanied the official document with a letter to General Hancock written in his own hand, conveying the most cordial expressions of friendship and esteem. It is a singular fact which has never before been made public, that at the very moment when the President was shot General Hancock was writing a reply to President Garfield's kind letter, conveying to him the most cordial expressions of regard. The letter was about half finished when the General received a telegram announcing the shooting. He left it unfinished, and it yet remains so. It is General Hancock's intention at the proper time to present President Garfield's letter and his own unfinished reply to Mrs. Garfield as a memento of the kindly relations that always existed between the two rival candidates for the Presidency.

A Comfortable Fortune. It is said that the private fortune of Queen Victoria amounts to \$40,000,000, and she possesses an annual income of \$3,250,000. Before her birth her parents were so poor that they had to borrow money to pay their passage to England that the expected princess might be born on British soil, and she remained in comparative poverty until she ascended the throne.

Two young ladies have done all the work of the *Guadalup*, Cal., *Telegraph*. They have been writing the editorial articles and the local reports, preparing the general news and miscellaneous reading matter, setting the type, making up the forms, lifting them from the stone to the press, doing the presswork on a No. 7 Washington hand press, and mailing and distributing the papers. This work usually required on the same paper a force of three men. The young ladies are said, moreover, not to represent the muscular type of their sex, but gentle and fair to look upon.

Among the remarkable operations performed in Germany recently by eminent surgeons, those in which the stomach or the abdomen had to be opened have been at once the most dangerous and the most successful. After the achievements of Dr. Billroth of Vienna in the removal of cancers from the stomach comes now Dr. Schinzinger, a professor in the University of Freiburg, with two cases in which obstruction in the entrails had to be removed. In one case, that of a woman, a section of one of the intestines had to be cut out and the severed ends sewed together. In both instances speedy recovery followed.

Leo XIII. has lately issued a bull of considerable importance, addressed to the Roman Catholic Church in England, on the much-vexed question of the position which the regular clergy—Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, Benedictines, &c.—hold toward the Bishops, and the latter toward the former. Of late years the regular orders have so much increased their temporal means that they bid fair to have more churches, schools, colleges, &c., than their secular brethren; and as their property was out of Episcopal control, the Bishops do not like the state of affairs at all. The Pope has decided that in spiritual matters monks will be, as heretofore, under Episcopal control; but as regards their temporalities, they are to remain quite independent.

S. C. ASHBY'S Life Fire Real Estate and Collecting Agency. OFFICE: Main St., Helena, M. T. POLICIES ISSUED AND LOSSES ADJUSTED AT THIS OFFICE WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COST TO THE INSURED. The following sound and reliable Companies are represented by this Agency: MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK. Cash Assets, \$88,000,000. FIRE COMPANIES. AMERICAN CENTRAL INS. Co. of St. Louis, Mo., Cash Assets \$ 802 114. CONTINENTAL INS. Co. of N. Y. 3 327 772. HOME INS. Co. of New York 6 390 332. MERCHANTS INS. Co. of St. Joe, Missouri..... 365 773. PROSPER INS. Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y. 2 735 654. SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INS. Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, U. S. B. St. Joe F. & M. Ins. Co. of St. Joe, Mo..... 406 635. St. Paul F. & M. Ins. Co. of St. Paul, Minn..... 841 900. Total.....\$ 15 546 944.

PARK BLACKSMITH SHOP!

Corner Baker and Franklin Sts., Fort Benton, Montana.

FRANK M. LEPPER, Prop.

Blacksmithing and Wagon Repairing.

All work intrusted to me will be done in the most thorough and workmanlike manner.

Livery, Drift, Saddle Horse and Shoeing.

My work is done in the most thorough and workmanlike manner.

Livery, Drift, Saddle Horse and Shoeing.

My work is done in the most thorough and workmanlike manner.

Livery, Drift, Saddle Horse and Shoeing.

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